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J. M. FERRES, Editor.

Let Justice preside and Candour investigate.

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QUEBEC CONSTITUTIONAL ASSOCIATION.

The Executive Committee of the Constitutional Association to whom was referred on the 28th November last, the Resolution of the General Meeting of the Members of the Association and Signers of the Petitions presented to his Majesty and both Houses of Parliament, for the purpose of reporting Resolutions on the present state of public affairs, as regards the complaints contained in said Petitions.

REPORT.

That at a meeting of the Executive Committee held on the 10th December last, Messrs. Aylwin, Daval, Nelson, Pemberton and Stuart, were appointed a sub-committee on said resolutions.

On the 22d December, a draft of a proposed report was read at a meeting of the executive committee, and left on the table for the consideration of the members, but not reported till the 5th instant, at a meeting specially called to take the Report into consideration. The meeting, after receiving, reading and discussing the report, adjourned to the following day, at three o'clock, P. M. and ordered all the members to be again notified of the adjournment.

At this meeting, the report and resolutions, with some amendments, were finally agreed to, and it was ordered to be printed and distributed, and a general meeting of the Association and signers of the petitions to be called for Thursday, the 21st instant, to which meeting the said report and resolutions, as subjoined, are now respectfully submitted.

A. STUART, Chairman,
T. C. AYLWIN, Acting Secy.
Committee Rooms, No. 13. St. Lewis Street.

The sub-committee to whom was referred the resolve of the general meeting of the Quebec Constitutional Association and the signers of the petitions to his Majesty and both Houses of the Imperial Parliament, praying for justice, and protection in their rights as British subjects; which resolve, dated 28th November last, requested the executive committee 'to prepare resolutions on the present state of public affairs, as regards the complaints contained in their petitions.'

REPORT.

That they have bestowed on the said reference that serious consideration which is due from all those entrusted by their fellow-citizens with the performance of a public duty, but more particularly when their rights and liberties are concerned, and they have made a constitutional appeal to the supreme authority of the Empire for justice.

The complaints of the petitioners, as set forth in their petitions, are:—

1st.—That they are deprived of a fair and equitable representation in the provincial Assembly;

2d.—That the powers of the Assembly, under the act of the British Parliament, by which it is constituted, as one of the three branches of the provincial Legislature, have been exercised to the injury of the petitioners, and the disturbance of the quiet and prosperity of the province;

3rd.—That the increased powers providentially conceded to the Assembly by the British Parliament have been abused for the avowed purpose of subverting the constitution of the government as established by the said act, and for the subjugation of the petitioners to 'arbitrary rule and control, through the instrumentality of a majority acting and held together under the impulses of national prejudices and feelings';

4th.—That in consequence of the proceedings of the Assembly in furtherance of the said ends, the property of the petitioners and the rewards of labour and industry have diminished in value, by the decrease of public confidence in their security, and the continuance of various abuses, while funds derived from permanent taxes, levied for the public uses, as may be directed by law, are pledged by the Assembly in furtherance of their aforesaid ends;

5th.—That the Judges are held in a state of annual dependence on the Assembly for their subsistence, while the administration of justice and the judiciary system as regulated in 1794, is become insufficient, and in many cases entailing ruinous expenses, amounting to a denial of justice;

6th.—That his Majesty's executive council for the affairs of the province, both as respects the number and composition of its members, is inefficient for the purposes of its institution;

7th.—That proper regulations ought to be adopted by the crown in the exercise of its prerogative or calling to seats in the Legislative council, so as to ensure the selection of fully qualified persons.

The sub-committee have not been able to discover that any relief has been afforded to the petitioners on any of the foregoing heads of complaint.

A mission has indeed been appointed by his Majesty, to enquire into alleged grievances in the administration of the local government, and this enquiry embraces the complaints of the petitioners. The commission, consisting of three persons, arrived at Quebec on the 23d August last.

On the 9th of October the executive committee applied to the commission, through its secretary, expressing their readiness to support the petitions to his Majesty and both Houses of Parliament. The resolutions of the committee and answer of the commissioners, dated 12th October have been published, and may be referred to. On the 15th December instant, a letter from the Secretary was received, stating the readiness of the commissioners to receive information, and listen to representations on the part of the association, which has led to the first examination of two deputations of the executive committee on the 23d instant.

With the measure of sending out a commission of enquiry, was connected a change of the person entrusted by his Majesty with the chief government of the province, and the new governor was placed at the head of the commission.

The speech delivered by his Excellency at the opening of the provincial Legislature on the 26th October last, may be referred to as indicating the views of the British government on the state of affairs in this province.

This speech affords sufficient evidence that the King's ministers were desirous of conciliating the majority of the House of Assembly and its leaders, upon whose conduct is founded the five first and principal heads of complaint on the part of the petitioners as before stated.

The only concession to the Assembly announced in this speech, beyond those contained in the despatch of his Majesty's principal Secretary of State for the colonial department, dated 7th July, 1831, which, being in answer to an address of the Assembly of the 16th March, 1831, was laid before that body on the 18th November following, seems to be, the surrender of all the net proceeds of the revenue of the Crown arising 'from any source in the province,' on condition that the management of these sources of revenue should be 'reserved to officers of the Crown, and that a provision should be made for the support of the executive government and for the salaries of the Judges, by an adequate Civil List.

The manner in which this new association may affect the petitioners, through the power of the House of Assembly, in which they are not represented, will de-

pend greatly on the conditions which may be annexed to the proposed surrender. On this subject it is stated in the speech, that the commissioners are to enquire and report to his Majesty's government, and his Excellency expresses a hope that he will be able to submit to the Assembly 'proposals in a session to be holden in the ensuing year.'

The sub-committee beg leave to observe that it would appear from declarations, several times repeated, in the speech, that it is not intended to confine the duties of the commissioners to mere enquiry; but that they are to come to 'impartial and well weighed conclusions,' which they 'will state with an earnestness of purpose, calculated to give additional force to the authority which they ought to derive from having been deemed worthy so grave a charge.'

The declarations contained in the speech against incompatible offices, is, in part, conformable to a bill passed by both Houses of the Provincial Legislature, and reserved for the signification of his Majesty's pleasure thereon. This declaration seems to have been acted upon in respect to certain officers having seats in the executive council. Three of the four acting executive councillors, resident at Quebec, are stated to have expressed a wish to resign their seats in that body. This result is tantamount to its annihilation. Indeed, it is generally understood that this body has long ceased to do as the advisers of the governors in matters of State. The object of the petitioners, in respect to the executive council, can however only be obtained by its being re-constituted, so as to form a body of able and well informed individuals, aiding by its local knowledge and advice, the executive authority, and thereby enabling it to proceed with 'sound discretion, uniformity, consistency, and system.'

While his Excellency repeats the disclaimer contained in the despatch of 7th July, 1831, on the part of his Majesty and the British people, of all distinctions from difference of national origin in the exercise of the royal prerogative of appointing to office in the province, he distinctly acknowledges the existence of two parties therein, based on those distinctions. It is to this source that the petitioners trace their principal complaints. It is against the grasping and insatiable greediness and ambition of leaders of the party of French origin in the House of Assembly, and their spirit of unjust domination over those of different national origins, so repeatedly exemplified in their acts and public declarations, that the petitioners have been compelled to appeal to their Sovereign for protection, and to co-operate in the support of their rights and liberties.

It would be a subject of sincere congratulation to the sub-committee could they perceive that this spirit is abated; that whatever may be the national peculiarities of language, religion and usages among his Majesty's subjects in this province, they were all fully sensible of their duty to cultivate peace and good understanding with each other, by mutual toleration, an inviolable regard for the established rights of all, and an active co-operation for the common welfare.

The established constitution ought indeed to promote such a state of feeling and conduct. The population of French extraction, forming a majority of the electors, are secured by it against all changes in their present condition, and in the laws, institutions, and usages peculiar to them, as no such change can be effected without the consent of representatives chosen by themselves; and the legal rights, liberties and privileges which are dear to the population of other origins, cannot be subverted without the consent of two other branches of the Legislature, who are, or ought to be, independent of the representative branch.

The sub-committee, is, however, sorry to have to state, that a majority of French origin in the present session of the House of Assembly, amidst professions of equal justice to all, has shown by its acts, that it continues in its disposition to subjugate those of all other origins to its mere will and pleasure, or that of the distinct national origin to which it owes its existence. Not contented with its former attacks on the constitutional act, to which it had so often and so recently professed its entire devotion—not contented with having employed for several years past, the increased power conferred to it by the British government and Parliament, on the faith of these protestations, to effect the destruction of the constitution, the annihilation of a co-ordinate branch of the Legislature, and of all efficient executive authority within the province derived from his Majesty—it has now unequivocally proclaimed its intention to perpetuate its exclusive power, by the establishment of a pretended pure democracy, deriving its existence from a majority of

a particular national origin only, and liable to no check but the will of that majority, notoriously influenced by means of excited national feelings and prejudices.

If the sub-committee could entirely confide in what ought to be the result of the declaration contained in his Excellency's speech at the opening of the present session of the Legislature, viz:—'That a government of which constancy and good faith are the main elements of power, will not fail to maintain the *spirit* of that constitution which has been long held out as a boon to the natives of the province, and an inducement to the settlers who have embarked in it their enterprise, their wealth, and their hopes of individual happiness,'—the petitioners might pursue their wonted and highly useful avocations in peace and security, regardless of the efforts of the turbulent and unprincipled characters by whom they have so long been disturbed; but the committee cannot perceive, by reference to the conduct of the British government and parliament, in regard to this province for several years past, that character of firmness and decision which, supported by knowledge, justice and strength, are the foundation and preservers of empires and public security. Neither can they perceive, in some recent proceedings of the executive authority here, a conformity with the spirit or even the letter of the British Constitution and the act of the British parliament providing for the better government of this province.

The means of more effectually operating against the petitioners and the authority of the empire as lawfully existing in this province, have lately been afforded to those of whose attempts they have complained in their humble petitions to his Majesty and both Houses of Parliament. An amount equal to about one-fifth of the whole annual revenue of the province levied under permanent laws, paid in great part by the petitioners, and deposited with the executive authority to be applied to the public uses of the province, 'in such manner only as shall be directed by any law or laws which may be made by his Majesty, his heirs and successors, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative council and Assembly of the said province,' (*Vide Act British Parliament*, 31 Geo. III. cap. 31, sec. 47,) has been yielded up to the national majority before mentioned, and is now used, in part, by its leaders and their agents in forwarding its illegal, anti-constitutional, and domineering projects, both in the colonies and in England.

The sub-committee is sorry to have to add, that this open disregard of the law has been resorted to by the executive authority under a public and manifest threat, acted on by the House of Assembly at its last session, of not proceeding with the public business unless the Governor advanced to that body all the money that it chose to demand, to be applied to such purposes as it saw fit; and this after it had publicly pledged the funds of the province to illegal purposes, and had long neglected, and finally formally refused, to make good, according to its promise, advances formerly made, an amount of which exceeded £70,000 still remains uncovered, and has been included in the amount which the Governors are accused by the Assembly of having spent without authority of law.

This palpable injustice and breach of faith on the part of the Assembly cannot be more offensive to every upright and honorable mind than the sacrifice which it implies of a principle essential to the existence of free government, by those who are the natural guardians of the public funds and to the end that they may be applied only under the authority of law.

Upon the whole matter referred, the sub-committee is of opinion that in the present state of public affairs as regards the complaints of the petitioners, there is nothing that authorizes a relaxation of vigilance; but rather, while they continue to respect and bestow proper confidence in public authorities derived from his Majesty, the petitioners ought to lose no time in acting in concert, and, being thrown chiefly on their own resources, they ought to come to an understanding as to the means which they can most effectually employ to maintain their rights as British subjects under the established constitution; thus asserting their claim to the highest character of their ancestors, and of the great majority of the people who inhabit the northern parts of this continent. For these purposes the sub-committee think that it would be expedient that the petitioners, throughout the whole province, by means of persons selected from among themselves, should consult together, in the view of giving effect to their petitions, and ensuring the permanency of their connexion with the mother country under constitutional government, and the general quiet, prosperity, and happiness of this important part of the British North American colonies.

The Sub-Committee most respectfully submit the following resolutions, with a view to their being reported to the General Meeting, should they be concurred in by the Executive Committee,—

1st.—Resolved that this meeting has seen with regret that no remedy has hitherto been afforded to the evils of which they complain in their humble petitions to his Majesty and both Houses of Imperial Parliament, presented at the last Session thereof,

2d.—That they have seen with extreme regret, that since the presenting of these petitions additional means of injuring them have been afforded to those of whom they complained, and that these means, derived in great part from the petitioners, are now avowedly employed for the purposes of subjugating the persons, property, and freedom of the petitioners to the mere will and pleasure of a power derived from a majority of one distinct portion of the population only, proclaiming its 'French origin' by solemn Resolves of its Representatives, and manifestly held together by feelings and prejudices averse to other origin, and acted upon by ambitious and self-interested individuals.

3d.—The Executive Committee be requested to take measures with a view to the assembling of a Select General committee of the petitioners, at some place to be agreed upon to consult on such ulterior measures as may then seem most advisable to the said general committee, in support of their petitions; and for the security of all the rights and liberties, civil and religious, which the inhabitants of all classes and denominations in this province now enjoy or of right are entitled to.

4th.—That the said select general committee consist of one member for each county, city, Town or borough in the province, and that the persons so selected be admitted on producing sufficient credentials.

5th.—That the time, mode and places of selection of the members of the general committee be determined by the executive committee, in concert with the Montreal committee, and that the same be publicly notified at least two months' before the day fixed for meeting.

6th.—That the day and place of meeting of the general committee be fixed in the same manner, and that at least one month's notice be given of the time and place of meeting.

7th.—That vigilance committees of the petitioners, to consist of three residents, be appointed for each Ward within the city of Quebec, to receive signatures to the declaration, and to enter in a book by streets, a list of the names, surnames, additions, and residences of the members and signers of the petitions in each ward; the chairman and members of which committees shall respectively keep a copy of such lists and transmit a duplicate to the executive committee.

8th.—That the unavoidable disbursements of said vigilance committees be allowed by the executive committee.

9th.—That the appointment of vigilance committees, for like purposes, be recommended to the several branch associations, & the petitioners in each parish, township, or detached settlement, and that the committee-men, and all members and signers of the petitions keeping in view the sixth object of the Association, as expressed in its declaration, avoid all national reflections, altercations, or angry discussion with those who differ with them in opinion on public affairs, or who are of a different national origin, but extend to all the inhabitants of the province that kindly feeling and toleration which they claim for themselves.

J. NELSON, Chairman, Sub-Committee.
Jan 5, 1836.

JOURNAL OF THE ASSEMBLY.

Monday 18th Jan. 1836

Mr. Lafontaine presented the second report of the committee appointed to enquire concerning the Fees and Emoluments received by the several Officers of the courts of civil and criminal Judicature; 200 copies to be printed.

Mr. Thibadeau reported on his excellency's answer to his address of the 11th November last, relative to the annexation of the District of Gaspé to the province of New Brunswick; committed for Friday next and 200 copies to be printed.

On motion of Mr. Besserer, a committee was appointed for the purpose of enquiring into the present state of the affairs relating to the defalcation of the late receiver general sir John Caldwell, with an instruction to consider what measures ought to be adopted by the House in order to secure the right of this Province.

On motion of Mr. Dewitt, the statement of expenditure incurred during the year 1835, in supporting the Quarantine establishments at Quebec and Grosse Isle, was

referred to the standing committee on hospitals and charitable institutions. The judicature bill was read the third time. Mr. Courteau moved that two clauses be added to the bill by way of Rider, yeas 12, nays 35. The bill was passed. The bill to appoint commissioners to treat with Upper Canada was ordered to be engrossed.

The House went into committee of roads, &c. relative to a turnpike road from Chambly to Longueuil; the committee to sit again Wednesday next.

Tuesday, Jan. 19.

On motion of Mr. Vanfelson, the standing committee of the contingent accounts, and other objects connected with the internal department of the house, was instructed to enquire and report the causes which have delayed the printing of the third report of the standing committee on public accounts, and the means to be adopted to ensure that the printing ordered by the house for the use of the members, shall for the future be completed in due time. Mr. Bessier was added to the committee.

Mr. Kimher presented the first report of the standing committee on the Jesuits' Estates; committed for Friday next [This report is on the subject of the Jesuits' Barracks.]

Mr. Viger was added to the committee on the references respecting the Montreal new gaol.

Mr. Leslie introduced a bill to limit the number of passengers in vessels coming into this province from Europe; second reading Monday next.

Mr. Huot presented the second report of the standing committee on education and schools; committed for Friday next, with an instruction (on the part of Mr. Clapham,) to take into consideration the claims of school Trustees and visitors in Inverness and Leeds.

On motion of Mr. Leslie, the collector of the duties for the port of Quebec, was ordered to lay before the house, a return of all vessels that entered at said port with passengers during the years 1834 and 1835, stating the name of each vessel and the master, her tonnage, the port from which she sailed, the number of persons taken on board, exclusive of the crew, distinguishing children under 7 years of age, and those above 7 and under 14 from adults.

On motion of Mr. O'Callaghan, the house is to take into consideration to-morrow, if it is expedient to continue the Emigrant tax act.

Mr. Secretary Walcott delivered the following message, and it was referred to the standing committee on public accounts:—

GOSFORD, Governor in Chief.

Governor in Chief informs the House of assembly that a communication was addressed to him in the month of Nov. last by the members for the County of Sherbrooke, detailing an outrage of a serious nature, said to have been committed within the limits of this province by certain citizens of the United States and others, upon a Magistrate and a Peace Officer, His Majesty's Subjects, by assaulting and severely wounding them while in the discharge of their public duty.

The Governor in chief further informs the House of Assembly, that, in compliance with the request contained in the communication alluded to, praying him to cause enquiry to be made into the matter, he immediately issued a commission, composed of three persons, for the purpose of ascertaining correctly the facts of the case.

This commission has finished its labours, and the Governor in chief confidently relies on the liberality of the House of Assembly, to make good the expense attending the enquiry, together with the sum which it has been considered expedient to allow for the medical treatment of the Peace Officer, who was wounded while in the discharge of his duty, and for his subsistence until he shall again be able to follow his usual avocations, amounting in the whole, as appears by the accompanying statement, to the sum of £143 8s 6d.

Castle of St. Lewis, Quebec, 19th Jan. 1836.

Wednesday, 20th January, 1836.

TURNPIKE ROADS.

The house resumed in committee, the consideration of Mr. Archambeault's motion to authorise commissioners to borrow £8000 for the purpose of making a turnpike road from Longueuil to Chambly—the interest on which loan to be paid by the tolls, and in case the latter were not sufficient, the province to become responsible for the interest.

Mr. Leslie made some observations which were inaudible in the gallery, and proposed in amendment to the motion, that all the words making the province responsible for the interest, should be struck out.

Mr. Archambeault replied to some of the preceding speaker's observations. He was persuaded that the province would, at all events, not have to pay any part of the sum borrowed, longer than two years. After the expiration of that period, the road would be completed and in full operation, when the tolls would be sufficient not only to pay the interest, and the necessary expenses for keeping the road in repair, but he felt convinced that there would be a surplus applicable to the gradual extinction of the capital. He was not disposed to admit the principle contained in the proposition, if it were to be applied generally—it was only with respect to important improvements, such as the one under contemplation, that he considered it as likely to be attended with advantageous effects.

Mr. Baker said that the proposed in-

vestment of £8000 in the establishment of a turnpike road from Longueuil to Chambly would prove a very unprofitable outlay, for it would be impossible to compete with the rail road in that vicinity. Even if the road were free he doubted much whether it would be much frequented after the rail road went into operation. He thought it would be much better to leave the road in its present state, until it was known what effect the rail road would have. If then it was found that it would be highly desirable to have this road improved, it might be converted into a rail road, at an expense not materially greater than it appeared the turnpike would cost.

Mr. Viger spoke at some length on the necessity of establishing a turnpike road from Longueuil to Chambly. His arguments were nearly similar to those advanced by him on the first discussion of this measure. With respect to the motion then before the chair, he said that it was only a carrying out of the first resolution adopted by the committee of the whole house, declaring that a turnpike road from Longueuil to Chambly was necessary.—If the present resolution was negative, the house would be acting inconsistently in having passed a resolution for the establishment of a turnpike road, and subsequently refusing the means of carrying it into execution. He did not think that there was any ground for alarm that the province would have to pay the interest; the road itself would bring in more than sufficient.

Mr. Berthelot again inveighed at some length against the *systeme deplorable* which would be adopted if the resolution then before the chair was passed, and spoke at some length against turnpike roads, by which a man was obliged to pay for every mouthful of fresh air which he breathed in the country.

Mr. Child thought that hon. members ought to bear in mind that the establishment of the turnpike road had subsequently been decided upon in a committee of the whole house, and it was, therefore, useless to raise debates on the subject. The debates ought to be confined to the motion before the chair. He was opposed to the main motion, being convinced that 30 years hence, the revenue arising from the turnpike road would not be sufficient to pay the interest. If it were possible, he would willingly vote against the first resolution, but as that had been adopted by a majority, the decision of that majority ought to be respected. He would vote in favor of the amendment, being the lesser evil of the two.

Mr. Archambeault replied to the preceding speakers.

Mr. Fortin said that if the money necessary for the turnpike road could not be raised on the security of the tolls to be derived therefrom, it was a decided proof that the turnpike would be an unprofitable speculation, and he would therefore vote in favour of the amendment.

Mr. Papineau spoke at length in favour of the turnpike road, but opposed the motion making the province responsible for the interest on the loan necessary to complete the road.

After some further discussion in which Messrs. Taché, Fortin, Berthelot and Viger took part, the motion of amendment was carried on a division of 37 to 10; and the main motion, as amended, carried 36 to 11.

EMIGRANT TAX.

The house went into committee to consider the expediency of continuing for a limited time the Emigrant Tax act.

Mr. O'Callaghan, who conducts this measure, entered into a review of the history of the Emigrant tax act, from the moment of its first introduction up to the present moment. He stated that from personal experience he was convinced that it was one of the most humane acts ever passed. He repudiated the assertion that it was an anti-emigration measure, and said that its opposers were themselves actuated by anti-emigration spirit.

The resolution declaring that it was expedient to continue the act passed without discussion.

The House adjourned at 8 P. M.

Wednesday, 20th January, 1836.

Mr. Morin presented a petition of James Nevill, Charles Higgins, and John McCullum, of the Township of Leeds, complaining of having been deprived of lots of land on which they had located themselves at the recommendation of the Land Agent; referred to the standing committee on lands.

The education bill was ordered to be engrossed.

The Inland Customs bill was read the second time and referred.

Mr. Secretary Walcott delivered the following Message:—

GOSFORD, Governor in Chief,

Referring to his predecessor's messages of the 25th November, 1831, and 19th February, 1834, respecting the erection of a Light House on the Island of St. Paul's, and of buildings for the shelter of shipwrecked persons, the Governor in chief now transmits to the House of Assembly, copies of communications relating thereto that have been since received from the Governor of New Brunswick, and a letter from A. C. Buchanan, Esquire, containing suggestions on the subject; and invites the early and favorable attention of the house to this important object.

The Governor in chief has not yet received any copies of the Chart mentioned in Mr. Buchanan's letter.

Castle of St. Lewis, Quebec, 20th Jan., 1836.

The following resolutions passed in com-

mittee yesterday, were reported and concurred in:—

£250 as an aid to the Corporation of the Montreal General hospital, for the year ending first November next.

£83 6 8 to Doctor Arnoldi, balance of his salary as resident Physician at Montreal in 1832.

£83 6 8 to Dr. Felton, do. as health commissioner at do. in 1832.

£36 5 11 1-2 to reimburse the commissioners for insane persons, foundlings and indigent sick at Three Rivers, so much expended by them in 1833 and 1834, above the appropriations for said years.

£456 1 5, do. do. so much by them during the year ending 10th October last.

£200, for the support of foundlings in Three Rivers, for the year ending 10th Oct. next.

£150 for the do. of Insane persons, in do. for do.

£125, for the do. of indigent sick in do. for do.

The resolutions passed on the second report of the standing committee on the contingent accounts, &c. were reported and concurred in.

Resolutions were passed in committee on the first report on roads; to be reported Friday next.

A resolution passed in committee on the expediency of continuing the Emigrant Tax Act, to be reported Friday next.

Saturday, January 23d, 1836.

Resolutions proposed, by Mr. Morin, in a Committee of the whole House, on the Report of the Standing Committee of Public Accounts.

1.—Mr. Morin moves to resolve that it is the opinion of the committee:—That from the very moment when his Majesty's Canadian subjects first enjoyed the benefit of their right to a Representative Government, the Assembly of the Commons of this province became invested with the constitutional right of controlling the whole public revenue raised therein in any shape whatsoever; and that this right forms one of the highest advantages guaranteed by the British Constitution, and is one of those best adapted to ensure regularity and responsibility in all the departments of the public service, and the liberties and contentment of the people.

2.—That it is the opinion of this committee:—That although this right of the commons of this province has been repeatedly admitted in principle by his Majesty's Government, yet the colonial administration, supported by divers of his Majesty's Ministers in England, and backed by a Legislative council viciously constituted, and in which the members and dependents of those administrations commanded a majority, have almost constantly since the year 1818, nullified this important and essential part of the constitution, by setting up and unlawfully attempting to enforce in practice, exorbitant but at the same time indefinite and varying pretensions to the absolute control over very large portions of the public revenue, subject by law to the control of this House, whose inherent rights the said administrations thus violated and whose wholesome powers they refused to acknowledge.

3.—That it is the opinion of this committee:—That with the view of augmenting that portion of the revenue so withdrawn from the control of the Representatives of the people, and obtaining more ample means of governing according to their pleasure, the said provincial administrations, so supported as aforesaid, unlawfully created new funds for their own purposes out of the public domains of this province by adopting systems unauthorized by the provincial Legislature and contrary to the interests and welfare of the people of the country, and by making a large portion of that domain the subject of unfair speculation and monopoly.

4.—That it is the opinion of this committee:—That through the pretensions and acts aforesaid the said administrations have expended and wasted very large sums of the public money of this province, sharing the said sums among their members and creatures, and among the enemies of this House and of the people, for the purpose of recompensing secret services and acts subversive of the rights of the people of this province, of paying sinecures, of perpetrating the undue accumulation of public offices, of assuring the irresponsibility of prevaricating officers, and of satisfying claims for which the House had found, and had solemnly declared by its votes, that it would better consist with good government that no portion of the public money should be appropriated;—and that the said administrations thereby succeeded in setting at naught the control and authority of the provincial parliament and more particularly of this House, to which the superintendence and application of the revenue especially belong.

5.—That it is the opinion of this committee:—That this violation of the constitution is the result of the continuous system of fraudulent speculation, of corruption, intrigue, peculation, forgetfulness of duty, and contempt for this House and for the people, which has prevailed unchecked in almost all departments, whether administrative or judicial in this province; and that the species of Government which has arisen out of this system consists of an oppressive and hostile combination, calculated to alienate the confidence of the people and to leave them without protection at the mercy of violent and corrupt men who had monopolized all the powers of the state.

(To be continued)

CONSTITUTIONAL MEETING.

Kingsey and Durham Constitutional Association.

At a public meeting of the Kingsey and Durham Constitutional Association, held pursuant to public notice, at Mr. Wm. Mountain's, on Wednesday, 23rd December, captain Alexander in the chair, the following Resolutions were moved and unanimously adopted:—

1st. Moved by Richard Beard, Esq. seconded by Mr. Wm. Trenholm.

Resolved that we view with feelings of the most unqualified dissent and disapprobation the granting of a large proportion of the funds of this Province to the house of Assembly, without the express sanction of the three branches of the Legislature, as by our constitution established, and also the appropriation by the said House of Assembly, of said funds to purposes diametrically opposed to the peace and prosperity of this Province, and calculated to perpetuate the present disloyal and rebellious feelings which prevade a great portion of its inhabitants.

2d. Moved by Mr. James Finly, seconded by Mr. R. Trenholm.

Resolved.—That the unqualified concession by the Governor-in-Chief of the contingencies to the House of Assembly has evidently been made through dread of a faction which displays a most inveterate hostility to every thing British and that such a concession has humbled the glory of the British character, not only in the eyes of her colonies, but of the whole world—and betrayed the best interests of the inhabitants of this province.

3d. Moved by Mr. R. Miller, seconded by Mr. Elwing.

Resolved.—That we cordially agree with the Resolutions lately passed by the Constitutional Society of Quebec, on the subjects of our present meeting, and that we do hereby adopt them.

4th. Moved by Mr. Wm. Mountain, seconded by Mr. John Richards.

Resolved.—That we hereby declare our determined resolution to unite with our brethren throughout the province, in defending those privileges to which we are entitled by the British constitution, which we shall not suffer to be violated by any faction whatsoever.

5th. Moved by Mr. Wm. Trenholm, seconded by Mr. S. Stevens.

Resolved.—That the thanks of this meeting be returned to the Constitutional Association of Quebec for the efforts it has made and continues to make in counteraction of the Republican and rebellious spirit which has manifested itself so openly in this Province, and that we do assure them that they may rely on the immediate co-operation of thousands of the loyal inhabitants of these Townships, whenever they may be required to assist in defence of that Constitution upon which depends not only the glory of the British Empire, but the best interests of every true British subject in this province.

6th. Resolved.—That Mr. Henry Evans, of Kingsey, be requested to attend any general conference which may be held by the Constitutional Associations as our delegate.

G. ALEXANDER, Chairman.
H. EVANS, Secretary.

From the Toronto Courier.

Sir John Colborne has solicited his recall,—his request has been complied with,—and in a few days, he will cease to administer the government of Upper Canada. On his first arrival in the Province in 1828, he brought with him a high reputation, both for civil and military virtues. The son of a private English gentleman, he had risen by his merits, to a very exalted and well earned rank in the British army. The principal Aid de Camp of Sir John Moore, he had been recommended by that gallant but ill-starred warrior, in his dying moments, to the consideration of government, as 'most worthy of it.' Throughout the Peninsular War, he gathered fresh laurels; and, at the battle of Waterloo contributed to the success of that memorable day. As Governor of Guernsey for seven years, he had scattered blessing and contentment over that happy Island; he revived, rebuilt and placed in excellent working order, the decayed and delapidated College of Queen Elizabeth; and universal regret accompanied him on his departure.—The States and the inhabitants of Guernsey, united in subscription, to present him with a handsome piece of plate; and this mark of gratitude and attachment, was forwarded to him after he had arrived in this Colony. With this character he came to our Province, and succeeded a governor his equal in military fame, in piety, and in private worth—his superior in erudition and attainments, but his inferior in activity and affability. With indefatigable zeal Sir John Colborne devoted himself personally to the duties of his office. An early riser, and punctual in his habits,—he never was without a scheme for the improvement of some part or other of the country. His table was loaded with plans of roads, railroads and canals—of bridges, and new settlements. He has, with justice, been designated the Father of Emigration. In his eagerness to see the wilderness studded with respectable settlers, he sometimes went too far in encouraging gentlemen to pitch their dwellings in recently opened Townships, and to expend their means in that insatiable gulph—the clearing of wild land. He thought, however, and most men did at that time, that the clearing of forest land, would make an excellent return; and it is only within the last two or three years, that a contrary and more correct notion has gained ground. Therefore, those who

have suffered all the privations and horrors of the back woods, ought not to reproach Sir John Colborne, with the disastrous issue of that which he conscientiously recommended as one likely to lead to the most prosperous results. Education no less than internal improvement and Emigration, occupied the early attention of Sir John Colborne. At his bidding, in spite of obstacles innumerable, and of opposition from all quarters, Upper Canada College, with its substantial and appropriate buildings, arose; and a swampy common was converted into a seat of learning.—This Institution has certainly been his favorite object. He has annually given a prize of the value of ten Guineas, to the best Latin Scholar under a certain age; he has taken a never failing interest in its minutest details; and encouraged the manly English game of cricket among the boys. Frequently when passing the College playground on a bright summer's afternoon, he would stop, we are told, and look with satisfaction on the lively and animated scene.—And well indeed might he gaze with unalloyed and virtuous pleasure on this a spectacle of his own creation! A Father, and a kind one too, himself, he must have reflected with delight on his having succeeded in bestowing upon the rising generation advantages, equal to those which he himself enjoyed at Winchester College; and he must have recalled, with mingled emotions, those days when 'glowing hot' he played the very game, which was then being contested before him.—Had it been in his power, a University would have followed the establishment of a College; but as long as a majority of our Legislators can neither read, nor write, nor speak English, we must place the realization of this golden dream among the baseless visions of Utopia. If we contemplate him as the first gentleman in the colony—a guardian of Morality and Religion—and if we follow him into his privacy, and inspect his social and domestic character, we are bound to say, that his personal example has exercised as beneficial an influence on the morals, as his administration on the prosperity of the province. In his mode of living he has ever been temperate, and averse to show. In the discharge of his religious duties, sincere and unpretending. His happiness lay in the bosom of his family, and when seated at church among them he looked with his tall patriarchal figure, so placid, yet so dignified, he reflected internal peace so brightly, and yet so mildly in his benignant aspect, that man, must be bad and bigoted indeed, who could look upon him without admiration and respect. His name stands at the head of all religious and other charities; and no society, which tended to propagate, to befriend the poor Aborigines of the soil, or conduce to the welfare of the colony and the colonists, was ever met by him with lukewarm support. Of Lady Colborne we can speak without reserve, without exception. Those who have read in Blackwood's Magazine the speech which Sir Robert Peel delivered at the Tamworth Dinner when returning thanks after Lady Peel's health had been drunk, will recollect the fervid, the noble language in which he recounted the virtues of his wife.—That language equally applies to Lady Colborne.—She will leave this province beloved by all, admired for the simplicity and elegance of her maternal virtues, adored for her charity, and revered for the countenance she has always lent to goodness, and for the abhorrence, with which she has ever frowned upon vice. In politics she did not interfere; and laid it down as a rule of conduct never to use her influence with Sir John Colborne on any subject connected with the distribution of his patronage.—A purer specimen of the English Government, never graced a British colony. The expressions we have given vent to, cannot be ascribed to interested motives, for personally we have never received a favour nor even common courtesy from Sir John and because our tribute of respect is paid to the setting, not the rising, sun. But differing, as we do, on many points from Sir John Colborne, we should be doing a wrong to our better nature, did we not merge all personal feeling, and bid him a kindly farewell. We pray and every respectable individual in Upper Canada will join with us in praying, that he may enjoy a quiet and happy retreat after his long, eventful and arduous career,—that, as he sinks into the vale of years, he may view his sons treading in that path which he has so gloriously trod before them,—that he may ever behold the province,—which is so much indebted to his fostering and beneficent government,—flourishing, and powerful, and exempt from those intestine dissensions, which are the only drawbacks to its advancement in happiness and wealth.

LORD GOSFORD'S PROCLAMATION.

A great deal of noise has been made about the proclamation, which is understood to have been transmitted by the post of Saturday to Montreal, St. Hyacinthe and other places. In itself this proclamation can do no harm nor good either, within the province. It merely calls upon all magistrates and others, the King's subjects to be aiding in the conservation of the peace, and superinduces no new obligation on this head. A proclamation cannot make an offence of that which was not one before, in the absence of any special statute to that effect, and we have no coercive act here. Thus far there do not appear to have been any circumstances to call for this extraordinary interposition of the executive authority. The great mischief to be apprehended from it is, that it may affect the credit of the country abroad, hurt

the trade, and prevent immigration: And even in the province, it cannot be denied that, in the uneducated country parts, it is calculated to produce great and an unnecessary alarm and excitement. What extraordinary comments it will receive from the *docteurs de campagnes*! What a harvest of strange and terrific notaries it will occasion, too, in the Seigniories!—It is understood that for some time past Mr. Viger and Mr. Debartzch have been laboring to compromise the Governor in Chief with the British and Irish inhabitants of Montreal, on this head, and they seem thus at last to have succeeded. This is the first act after the resurrection of our Executive Council, and it would have been perhaps as well if their slumbers had continued to have been protracted as long as those of.

20th Jan. 1836. RIF VANWINKLE.

We copy from the *Herald* of yesterday the following account of a most diabolical attempt to fire the premises of Messrs. Peter McGill & Co.

"On Saturday night an attempt at fire-raising, of a most atrocious nature, was made within the premises of Messrs. Peter McGill & Co., St. Paul Street. At about eight o'clock, Mr. Kennedy, who resides in the house, observed a light in the cooper's shop, which he immediately entered, and discovered a quantity of staves shavings and papers collected together and burning. The fire did not burn very briskly, and it was easily subdued. Mr. Kennedy and two or three young men, who were at the time in the house, a few minutes afterwards, observed smoke issue from beneath the stairs, and upon opening a door in the stair-case they discovered an oily cloth and some mats on fire which they succeeded in extinguishing. They then made a general search but could find no other traces of fire. Mr. Forbes sat in company with Mr. Kennedy, in Mr. McGill's office until ten o'clock, when the servant alarmed them by the cry of fire. They immediately rushed into the office of the B. A. Land Company and found a large desk in flames. It was discovered in time to be extinguished without alarming the public. A quantity of paper had been placed in the drawers to facilitate the progress of the flames. Mr. Kennedy, Mr. T. B. English remained up, on the alert, all night. We understand that an investigation will take place to-day. The hon. Peter McGill is at present in Quebec.

An investigation was commenced yesterday into this extraordinary affair, which we believe not yet terminated. In the meantime, the Insurance Companies have offered a reward of one thousand pounds for the discovery of the villains.

To the Editor the Missiskoui Standard.

Sir—I have carefully read the Proclamation of his Excellency against the Montreal British Rifle Corps, in which he talks about 'gins which may result from a disturbance of the peace' of this province. In a memorial, addressed to his Lordship, praying for his sanction to its organization, the object or purpose, for which it was raised, was declared to be that of assisting, as far as possible, to preserve unimpaired the connexion existing between Great Britain and the province, and also to preserve unimpaired the rights and privileges conferred by the Constitution. His Excellency, though he declined giving his sanction to the organization of the Corps, did, nevertheless allow, or at least did not dispute, that the purposes for which his sanction was asked, were good. His sanction, however, was refused to purposes, which he allowed were good, on the ground, that if there were any danger threatening the connexion and rights adverted to in the memorial, their safety would be best provided for by the authority of the Government. When reasons are given for any measure, care should be had that they be true. His Excellency might have refused the favour that was here asked, without assigning any reason; but since he has condescended to give one, I would only ask from what quarter is the connexion of the province with the Mother country threatened? Is it by the people who speak the language of Great Britain in this province? I am willing that his Excellency should answer the question as he may see 'fit.' I fear not the result, or the danger threatened by the leaders of the French, to whom Lord Gosford has 'cheerfully' granted as much as they saw fit to demand of the public money? Does he not know who declared in his *assured* place, in Provincial Parliament, contrary to his oath, that he was a republican, and that he and his friends were preparing the colony for a republic, and that they intended to direct their views to Europe, for the purpose of revolutionizing the old world? Who, then, will say that the connexion between Great Britain and this province is not threatened? And who will pretend ignorance of the quarter whence the threatening has issued? Lord Gosford knows the men who are devising the detronement of the King, as the King of this province; yet he says if there was any danger, our 'safety would be best provided for by the authority of the Government.' Now what is the 'authority of the Government,' about which his Excellency speaks? Does it not derive its strength, from an alliance with the men who have declared themselves republicans, and consequently, are the very men who threaten to break the connexion existing between the colony and Britain? Such a promise of safety is an unparalleled insult. Promises of safety by an executive, which is in close friendship and alliance with the very men who vow our destruction!

After reading this singular answer, in effect condemning without either specifying or supposing an illegality in the matter requested, excepting only as being within the range of potential evils, in the result, the issuing of a proclamation to suppress the Rifle Corps, before it was either alleged or insinuated that a single illegal act had been committed, was hardly to be expected. Such an organization, his Excellency declares to be 'illegal and at variance with the acknowledged principles of the Constitution.' His Lordship should

have come with clean hands to speak of the Constitution. The Constitution, forsooth! What has his Lordship to do with the Constitution, while his unconstitutional warrant, to pay the salaries of seditious agents in England, and revolutionary presses here which are hard at work, to pave the way for an overthrow of our beloved King's authority over us, is fresh in our minds? 'The acknowledged principles of the Constitution!' Very proper language indeed! The distinction is not without reason; for actions prove that there are principles in the Constitution which his Excellency does not acknowledge. But to give him his due, the distinction is perfectly natural, and in good keeping. The violator of the Constitution, perhaps of the principles contained in it which are unacknowledged, by an act of spoliation to subsidize his allies, gave utterance merely to the spontaneous dictates of nature, when he issued his proclamation against the men, who have come forward to stand in the breach, in order to preserve the Constitution inviolate, and our connexion with the Mother country unimpaired, which his Excellency more than any other man has put in jeopardy. His Excellency knows well that if this connexion be maintained and preserved, he has, sooner or later, to answer, for giving in the name of the King, his master, his viceregal aid and support to undisguised traitors. He has suffered language to pass within his knowledge, which is altogether at variance with loyalty. The privileges of the House should not have screened the avowal of treason. If they do, the oath of allegiance which is taken on entering the house, is a piece of mockery. Duty to the outraged Constitution required, not a proclamation against loyal men, good and true, but an immediate dissolution of the House of Assembly.

His Excellency is certainly unfortunate. Most of his public acts betray surprising ignorance. The proclamation, with regard to some points, is a palpable violation of the Laws of England. 'The Subjects of the King of England, whether at home or abroad, have as good a right to arms for self preservation and defence, as they have to petition the King and Parliament. That they do not bear arms, is no proof that they have no right to do so. It is only a proof that Government has hitherto protected them and rendered arms unnecessary. Let his Excellency encourage the revolutionists in their endeavours to oppress the true and loyal subjects of the King of England, and he will see that the English, Irish, Scotch and a vast many loyal Americans will maintain their loyalty, in spite of the viceregal proclamation, even if it should require arms to fight for it against traitors. I have something to say to the inhabitants of the Townships, if you will allow me a corner in your paper, in which I shall take the liberty of pointing out some of their faults which have partly contributed to bring on the present crisis.

I am your humble servant,
St. Johns, 25th Jan., 1836. CATO.

N. D. has been received.

MISSISKOU STANDARD.

FRELIGHSBURG, FEB. 2, 1836.

MISSISKOU BRANCH CONSTITUTIONAL ASSOCIATION.

A general meeting of the members of the above Branch will be held in Union Chapel, Dunham Flat, on Saturday the 13th day of February next, at 10 o'clock A. M. to receive the Report of the Executive Committee and for the purpose of establishing a more efficient system of organization by means of Township Committees, that every member of the Association may be in complete knowledge of the state of the Province.

We earnestly request that every individual member will attend.

M. Haven, James Lee,
J. Selby, Henry Toof,
Daniel Ruiter, Jesse Hibbard,
John Guy, John Whitney,
Ralph Miller, E. B. Mitchell,
Wm. Pell, James I. Vincent,
J. B. Toof, Abner Potter,
John Sawyer, Frederick Vincent,
Thos. Weightman, E. Ferguson,
E. F. Hurlbut, Columbus Scofield,
William Allen, Isaac Stevens,
Elijah Billings, Ambrose Spencer,
Galloway Freligh, Shubel Smith,
Anson Kemp, M. P. Baldwin,
Parker Cross, E. Crossett,
Hiram Moore, Chester Roberts,
D. T. R. Nye, Levi Kemp,
Lynd Smith, R. V. V. Freligh,
Oren J. Kemp, John Baker,
Henry Baker, J. Chamberlin,
Simeon Whitman, J. Moir Ferrer,
H. N. May, James Liddel,
James McCanna, S. P. Lallane.

"FOR OUR GOD, OUR KING AND OUR FIRESIDE."
30th January, 1836.

The County of Missiskoui, although its whole Southern boundary is part of the line separating it from the United States, has not yielded to any County in the Townships, for patriotism and fidelity to the King. During the whole period of the last war, it was united, as one man, to resist any invasion by the Americans. Such was the unanimity of the spirit, by which it was actuated, that in addition to the quota furnished by it to the militia, it raised several volunteer corps. From the time of the peace, until within a year or two, its inhabitants were united, as a band of brothers, in their political sentiments. Sectional feelings, however, have crept in lately,

to the great injury of the general interests of the County. Of the unfortunate misunderstandings, arising from those feelings, persons, deadly enemies of the county, and of the blood which flows in the veins of its inhabitants, have fiendishly taken advantage. The county, we dare to assert, is to an insignificant fraction, loyal still. On the great political question—of constitutional reform, or French republicanism,—every thinking man, within its bounds, is of the same mind.

There is no man, who takes the trouble to think for himself, but sees that constitutional reform offers him security for his life and his hard earned property; and that French republicanism would bring upon him the horrors of the French revolution, savage murders and nightly burnings. Yet many have allowed sectional feeling, to interfere with the demonstration of the opinion of the county, when viewed as a whole. This conduct, we as a public journalist, anxious only to forward the best interests of the whole county, and as a man, regret and condemn. People have not considered this matter aright; they have looked only to the private sectional question, and forgot to extend their regards to the public character as a county. In consequence of this feeling, hundreds have shewn a backwardness to assist at public meetings, by their presence; although they highly approved of the objects of those meetings. This is deeply to be lamented. It has held out enticements to our political enemies, to sow political quarrels among us. If it is necessary that a rivalry should exist between different parts of a country, let it exist and be carried on in the spirit of honor and fairness; whenever too great warmth has been shewn, there it may be certain that both parties have been to blame. But should a difference on one point, in a county, be a reason, why the people should not be ready and alert to express their unanimity on any other subject? Surely not. The government of the colony—whether it should be by the King, controlled by acts of Parliament and enlightened popular opinion, or by a pack of ignorant French *habitans*,—the connexion of the colony with the mother country, the election of members, to serve in parliament, the retaining of our registry office, the refusal to permit the accused feudal tenure to be imposed on our lands, in the place of the free, the preservation of those rights & liberties which heaven gave us and the constitution has secured to us,—are all questions, on which the people of the county ought to be unanimous; and in the expression of that unanimity, no feelings of a sectional kind ought to interfere. When all think the same way, all should pull the same way; to use a sailor's phrase, 'the boat goes more cheerily.'

We urge the Missiskoui people seriously to reflect. The Province is on the eve of great political changes; it may be, of anarchy and bloodshed. The violence of the French demagogues has hurried it to this precipice; but the constitutional associations are now interposing a check to their madness. By turning out in support of the associations, the province will be saved. Every individual man must feel, as if the welfare of the whole rested on his individual exertions. Neutrality, the usual resource of cowardice, will save no man, in the day of need. It is absurd to imagine it. They, then, who come boldly forward now will have the consolation of the reflection, that they did what men could do peaceably for their country; we leave those, who hang back now, to answer to their consciences and their God, for the future troubles that may arise from their neglect.

The Executive Committee of the Missiskoui Branch Association have determined on a general meeting of the association on Saturday the 13th instant. It is expected to be one of the largest political meetings ever held in Missiskoui. The people will shew whether they are loyal reformers, or the tools of the revolutionists of 'French origin.'

A sermon was preached by the Rev. J. Reid, on Sunday last, at Trinity Church, in aid of the sufferers at New York, and a collection obtained of £7, which is forwarded to the Montreal Bank, subject to the order of T. A. Stayner Esq., Dy. Pm. Gen.

We are obliged to postpone 'editorial articles of interest.'

We have the New Orleans Bee of the 15th ult. It contains among other interesting intelligence from Mexico, an address signed by twenty-eight unfortunate victims, part of Mexico's expedition to Tampico, who were shot on the morning of the fourteenth Dec.

One of them, James Farrell, writes under date of the 13th ultimo:—
'No money can save us, even five thousand dollars was offered for any one individual: there was likewise offered one hundred thousand dollars as a ransom, but they refused it, thinking that the example of our slaughter will deter others from the cause of liberty.'

'This is a regular massacre; we should have been treated as prisoners of war. I hope the Americans will revenge our deaths—I have only a few hours to live.—God bless you all. I can write no more.—Farewell.'

Important from Texas.—The New Orleans papers received this morning inform us that the Texans have at last actually made themselves masters of San Antonio do Bexar by storm—and driven all that were left of the Mexican defenders to the other side of the river. General Cos is said to have been among the slain; the Mexican loss is described as very great, including almost every officer. Colonel Mr. Couib, who arrived at New Orleans, from Nacogdoches, on the 28th December, brought the news; he states that not an armed Mexican remains in Texas.

Another account says that all the surviving Mexicans were subsequently captured. The Texian loss is not stated, but the name of Col. Halam is given as one of the killed.

A letter from New Orleans of the 19th ultimo states, that 600 hds. of sugar had been sold on the plantation at 9 cents per pound. There would be none of this article for export the present season—and it was calculated that an importation of 15,000 hds. would be required for their own market.—*New York Papers 15th Jan*

DIED.

At La Cole, on Sunday, the 17th ultimo, Mr. Joseph Loomer, aged 73 years.

On Sunday, the 17th ultimo, at Foucault, Mrs. Phebe Stevenson, aged 65 years.

On the 26 Jan. 1836 in the Parish of St. Armand West—Michael Peits, in the 68th year of his age.

BIRTHS.

On Thursday Evening, the 21st ultimo, the lady of Jacob Cook, Esq. Borne of a daughter.

MARRIED.

Odell Town, by the Rev. James Boothe, Mr. Ostrom Odell to Miss Elizabeth Gibson.

NOTICE.

THE personal property of the late John A. Rhodes will be sold at public auction at his late residence in St. Armand on Tuesday and following days—terms liberal and made known at the sale.

LUCY MATTOCKS, Tutor.

W. W. SMITH, Sub Tutor.
St. Armand, Jan. 29, 1836. 43—2w

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the Estate of the late GEORGE COOK, Esquire, of St. Armand, deceased, are requested to make immediate payment to the undersigned Executrix, and all to whom the said Estate may be indebted, to present their claims to her for liquidation.

JANE COOK,
JACOB COOK, } Executors.
RALPH TAYLOR,
St. Armand, October 27, 1835.

NOTICE & PARTICULAR NOTICE.

THOSE who are indebted to Abraham LeGrange of St. Armand, will readily believe that he has been sufficiently lenient to them;—has not been oppressive, but now demands a settlement of all Notes and Book Accounts.—If this notice is disregarded, they will find their accounts in the hands of a Bailiff for Collection.

ABRAHAM LEGRANGE.
St. Armand, Nov. 29th, 1835. 34—1f.

STORE, ASHERY, BLACKSMITH'S SHOP, & DWELLING HOUSES TO LET,
In whole or in parts.

THE premises being those occupied by the late George Cook Esq. Merchant, and forming for a country Merchant, one of the best situations in the Province.

They stand within two miles of the line, on the public road leading North from Franklin in Vermont to Montreal, and on that leading East from Missiskoui Bay to Frelighsburg, and within 55 miles of Montreal.

The houses are in most excellent order and a beautiful garden is attached.

Such an opening seldom occurs and deserves the attention of a man of enterprise.—For particulars apply to

JANE COOK.
Cookville, St. Armand, }
29th November, 1835. 34—1f.

FRANKLIN STEREOTYPE FOUNDRY.

SMITH, HARRINGTON & EATON, respectfully inform the Printers of the Upper & Lower Provinces, and the public generally, that having established a

STEREOTYPE FOUNDRY, AT BURLINGTON, Vt.

they hold themselves ready to execute any work which a kind public may feel disposed to favor them with. They hazard nothing in saying that they can do work cheaper, and in as good style as can be done at any Foundry, in the United States. Leads furnished at the Franklin Foundry, on the most reasonable terms.

A great variety of

CUTS

on hand and for sale at the E. S. F. BLANKS of all kinds Stereotyped at short notice. Old Type taken in pay for work, at 9 cents per pound.

College Street, Burlington Vt. }
January 12 1836.

THE subscriber will pay CASH for PORK, BUTTER, WHEAT and OATS.
H. M. CHANDLER.
Frelighsburg, Dec. 15th 1835. 35—1f.

ST. ALBANS, VT. DEC. 1835

C. H. HUNTINGTON, respectfully informs his friends and the public in the County of Missiskoui and vicinity, that he has removed from the village of Frelighsburg to St. Albans, Vt. That he is carrying on the CLOCK MAKING & WATCH REPAIRING business, at the shop opposite the Court House, formerly kept by Messrs. I. Randell & Co., recently by Isaac Randell, where he has a general assortment of goods in his line, consisting of the following articles, viz:—

Silver table, tea, desert, salt, mustard and cream spoons, sugar tongs, silver spectacles, silver thimbles, with and without steel tops, silver pencils, tooth picks, bedkins, &c.

Plated table & tea spoons, and sugar tongs, Gold finger rings, gold watch keys & seals, gilt & plated, do. plated & gilt watch-guards, gold, plated & gilt breast pins.

Pocket & pen knives, scissors, razors, hones, & straps; plated, gilt and steel coat clasps, and rings, steel and ribbon watch chains, goggles, steel spectacles, with convex and green glasses, steel pens & hair pins, shell, horn & ivory combs, Ladies' head bags & purses; snuff boxes, steel busks, pocket-books & wallets; cloth, hair, tooth & shaving brushes, black lead pencils, tea bells, watch & key rings, ivory teething rings and stilettoes, water paints; court plaster, &c. &c. &c. all of which will be sold cheap.

Any articles called for in the above line, which Mr. H. has not on hand; he will furnish to order at short notice.

Eight-day Brass Clocks, manufactured and warranted correct time keepers.

Particular attention will be paid to watch repairing. All orders punctually attended to.

WANTED, as an apprentice to the Clock Making business, an active LAD, about fifteen years of age, from a respectable family, who can come well recommended.

POST OFFICE.

Frelighsburg, 25th Jan. 1836

THE Deputy Post Master General having established an additional Mail between this Office and Phillipsburg, the mail from Montreal will arrive at this office Wednesday and Saturday mornings, instead of Tuesdays, as heretofore.—Persons wishing to send letters by mail, and receive answers to and from Montreal, the same week, will observe the following arrangements:—

The mail for Montreal will be made up Tuesday and Friday, at 8 o'clock, A. M., until further notice. All letters and packages delivered after that hour, will remain unmailed until the next mail.

J. CHAMBERLIN,
Post Master.

CASH, and a liberal price, paid for PORK, WHEAT, CORN, OATS, RYE, PEAS, BEANS, & FLAX SEED, by

W. W. SMITH.
Missiskoui Bay. 35 1f.

BOOKS AND BOOK BINDING!

THE subscriber has just received and now offers for sale, a general assortment of

SCHOOL & MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS, STATIONERY, &c.

which he will sell cheaper for cash than can be bought at any other establishment in this vicinity. Ruling and Book-Binding in all its branches, executed with neatness and on reasonable terms. JAMES RUSSELL.
St. Albans, Oct. 27, 1835. 13—1y

THE subscriber will pay seven pence half penny, in money, for good house ashes. J. J. J. HAWK.
St. Armand, Dec. 22, 1835. 37—8w.

LANDS FOR SALE.

NOS. 3 & 6 in seventh range of Sutton, west half of No. 3 in seventh range of Putton.

These lands are well situated, commanded by good roads and mills, and in thick settlements, and the first quality. For particulars enquire of the Editor of the Standard.

This is to forbid any one from cutting timber or settling on them, as they will be prosecuted with the utmost rigour.

CEDAR RAILS.

WANTED 2000 Cedar Rails, to be delivered upon the West end of Lot No. 9 7th range, Dunham. Also, 50 Cedar POSTS, to be delivered upon the premises of the undersigned in the village of Frelighsburg.

J. CHAMBERLIN.

FOR SALE.

THAT well known TAVERN STAND, in the village of Frelighsburg, situated in the corner, between Main and South streets. It is probably not saying too much to assert, that there is not a more substantial and well-built house in the county; nor one, the situation of which is more PLEASANT or CENTRAL for any public business.

ALSO, the DWELLING HOUSE, BARN, ASHERY and other out-buildings in Brome, occupied by the subscriber as a House of Public Entertainment and Retail Store with several acres of valuable land attached—very pleasantly situated on the main road from Stanstead to Montreal, and a most desirable location for a country Merchant.

Either or both of these places will be sold at a great bargain to the purchaser.

Also for sale, a few lots of WILD LAND, and PARTIALLY IMPROVED FARMS.

In Brome and other Eastern Townships; very cheap for Cash.

Persons wishing to purchase any of the above, may apply personally, or by letter, to the subscriber, as Post-Master, at Brome.

JACOB COOK.
Brome, May 1st, 1835. 4

OLD ESTABLISHMENT.

THE subscriber gratefully acknowledges the liberal patronage he has already received and begs leave to inform his friends and the public that he still continues to carry on the business of

CABINET WORK, CHAIR-MAKING AND PAINTING,

in all its various branches; being supplied with a full assortment of materials necessary for conducting the establishment, and having in all the above branches experienced workmen employed, who he unhesitatingly asserts, are equal if not superior to any in the Province.

The subscriber further intimates that he has on hand a general assortment of finished articles in his line of business, which he would exchange for

LUMBER

or any kind of Country Produce. He has considerably reduced his former prices and intends making a still greater reduction, and hopes by strict attention, neatness and durability of workmanship, to merit a continuance of the patronage and support of a discerning public.

N. B. A liberal discount allowed for Cash. DAN B. GILBERT.
Phillipsburg, June 2, 1835.

POETRY.

'T WAS BUT A BUBBLE.

'T was but a bubble,—yet 'twas bright,
And gaily danced along the stream,
Of life's wild torrent, in the light
Of sunbeams sparkling,—like a dream
Of heaven's bliss, for loveliness—
For fleetness, like a passing thought;
And ever of such hopes as this,
The tissue of my life is wrought.
For I have dreamed of pleasure, when
The sun of young existence smiled
Upon my wayward path: and then
Her promised sweets my heart beguiled.
But when I came those sweets to sip,
They turned to gall upon my lip.
And I have dreamed of Friendship too;
For, Friendship, I had thought was made
To be man's solace in the shade,
And glad him in the light,—and so
I madly sought to find a friend,
Whose soul, with mine, might sweetly blend
And, as two placid streams unite,
And roll their waters in one bright
And tranquil current to the sea,
So might our happy spirit be
Borne onward to eternity.
But he betrayed me,—and, with pain,
I woke—to sleep and dream again.
And then I dreamed of Love,—and all
The clustered visions of the past
Seemed airy nothings, to that last
Bright dream. It threw a magical
Enchantment on existence,—cast
A glory on my path, so bright,
I seemed to breathe, and feel its light.
But, now, the blissful dream is o'er,
And I have waked,—to dream no more.

Beyond each distant glimmering star,
That twinkles in the arch above,
There is a world of truth and love,
Which earth's vile poisons never mar.
O could I snatch the eagle's plumes,
And soar to that bright world away,
Which God's own holy light illumines,
With glories of eternal day,
How gladly every lingering tie,
That binds me down to earth, I'd sever,
And leave, for that blest home, on high,
This hollow-hearted world, forever.
DE LESLIE.

PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT

OF
LOWER CANADA.

Saturday 20th Jan. 1836.

CONTINGENCIES

The House went into committee on the 2nd report of the standing committee on the contingent accounts, and other objects connected with the internal department of the House of Assembly.

Mr. Huot, stated that the committee had occupied itself with the contingent accounts, and internal department of the House of Assembly, and the result of their labours had been the report which he then had the honor of submitting for consideration. Mr. Huot then proceeded to detail the different items of the report were as follows: £2,544 14s. 6d. to the hon. D. B. Viger, for the reimbursement of his expenses. The committee had examined the accounts presented by V. and found them correct. The next subject to which the attention of the committee had been called was the enormous amount paid for advertising certain rules of the house before the opening of each session. No less a sum than £300 had been paid last year for advertising those rules. In order to obviate this in future, the committee had recommended that the said rules be advertised once a week in two papers (French and English,) in each of the Districts of Quebec and Montreal.

The two above recommendations were concurred in, as were also several others, for which see routine business. On the proposition of the committee to augment the salary of Mr. Olivier Vallers, chief messenger of the house, from £98 to £100, on account of extra work being imposed on him, a short discussion arose. He having to assist the Librarian in reading the proofs of the Journal and appendix, a piece of duty which had not hitherto been imposed on him.

Mr. Viger opposed this on the ground that Mr. Valerand being obliged to attend the house every day from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M. he might as well be occupied in reading proofs with Mr. Brewer as doing nothing—waiting about the offices and reading room for occupation.

Mr. Papineau opposed the resolution on the ground of its being likely to encourage the messengers in every public office to ask for an increase of salary. Mr. V. already had a larger salary, than any other messenger.

Some further discussion ensued and the result was that Mr. Huot withdrew his motion.

The report of the committee on the resolutions was ordered for reception to-morrow.

The order of the day for the consideration of the report of the standing committee on public accounts, (on the arrears due to the public officers—was postponed to Friday next, and the house adjourned at 10 P. M.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL CHAMBER.

Monday, Jan. 4th, 1836.

Present: Hon. Speaker, Grant, Debartzch, Stewart, Viger, Felton, Moffat, Malhot, Joliette, Jones, McGill, De Rocheblave, Bell, Harwood, Guzy, 15.

Second reading of the bill respecting elections.

It was moved by hon. G. Moffat to refer this bill to a special committee of three members in order to engraft upon it an amendment respecting the right of copartners to vote at elections in this province.

Hon. D. Viger thought the hon. gentleman would not persist when he was informed that this bill has passed the Assembly in consequence of a special message from the Governor in chief. He had no objection to the hon. member proposing a separate bill containing his proposition.

Hon. P. Debartzch also said he had no objection to the introduction of a separate bill on this subject.

Hon. G. Moffat said, it was his intention to move an instruction to the special committee to amend the 27th clause of the bill regarding contested elections, which excluded copartners from voting. He then read the clause in question, in the original bill. By this clause the right of copartners to vote for members of the Assembly was done away with, contrary to the spirit and doctrine of British legislation, where under the Reform Act, the right of copartners to vote had been declared and specially extended.

Hon. P. Debartzch said the bill before the House was specially framed to meet the message from the Executive, and could not properly contain any extraneous matter.

Hon. G. Moffat said, it was necessary to amend it. It had been by mere accident that the original bill had passed the council, containing so objectionable a clause; and he was convinced the sense of the House was against retaining it.

Hon. Speaker.—As this was a bill of great importance, being part of the jurisdiction of the Commons in cases of contested elections, it was necessary that it should go to a committee of the whole House, where the matter might come regularly before it.

Hon. D. Viger explained the message from the Executive relative to this bill. We understood him to say, that the Assembly would probably have no objection to consider the propriety of the amendment, or of any other; but it would much embarrass this measure, which was founded on a special message from the Crown.

Hon. P. McGill said, the Executive had overlooked the objectionable clause in the bill, so properly brought before the House by his hon. friend (Moffat). The clause itself was most extraordinary—he did not blame the Assembly—for the Council had overlooked the clause when the bill was before them. It disfranchised all merchants who were connected together in a firm. By this clause, property held in copartnership to the amount of from one to two thousand pounds would not confer a vote! This was surely a great hardship; and he thought it high time to restore the right of voting to the copartners, which they before possessed. It was a most extraordinary circumstance that the bill had originally passed the Council without objection—but he took his own share of the blame. At this last election it was generally complained of.—Motion granted.

From the Montreal Herald.

No. V.

To the English Inhabitants of British America.

FELLOW-COUNTRYMEN.—The French demagogues have cunningly enlisted in their cause the sympathies of many among you, by falsely representing themselves as reformers, and their political opponents as office-holders.

The absurdity of stigmatizing the constitutionalists of Lower Canada as office-holders may be seen from the relative numbers of offices and constitutionalists, and may be still more clearly seen from the concentration of offices in the hands of one family or of one person. The absurd assertion, my countrymen, is absolutely and wilfully false. Neither do the leading constitutionalists hold offices, nor do the leading office-holders evince any interest in the proceedings of the constitutional associations. The assertion derived its partial plausibility from the fact, that the constitutionalists, before they organised their associations, so as to form a party independent alike of the Government and of the French faction, almost inevitably appeared to advocate official corruption by opposing the deadly enemies of British institutions, British feelings & British interests. While the French demagogues, my countrymen, restrained their pretended desire of reforming official abuses within constitutional limits, they numbered in their ranks some of those, who are now the brightest ornaments of the constitutional cause; but they have latterly made alleged abuses a mere pretext for subverting the constitution and for breaking the connexion between the mother country and the colony. But though constitutionalists, my countrymen, cannot consistently with their allegiance, adopt the French faction's mode of reforming official abuses, yet they may boldly and confidently appeal to their public declarations, as so many proofs of their desire to secure to the Province the blessings of an economical, efficient and accountable Government.

Having thus, my countrymen, attempted to defend the constitutionalists against the absurd charge of being interested champions, I shall now endeavour to analyse the claim of the French demagogues to the title and the character of reformers. Reform, my countrymen, is of two kinds. There may be reform in the political constitution, that is in the machinery of legislation and of government; there may be reform in the common law, that is in the civil and social relations of man and man. The former kind is speculative in itself and indirect in its influence on human happiness; the latter is practical in its very essence and direct in its influence on property, liberty and life. Permit me, my countrymen, to discuss the merits of the French faction in regard to either kind of reform. Previously to 1823, the Assembly had justly complained, that the legislative council was too much identified with the Executive Government to form a really independent branch of the Legislature. A committee of the house of commons, in the 'im perishable monument' of justice and wisdom, recommended, that an infusion of independent members should remedy the alleged evil. The Government amply and honourably complied with the recommendation. What, my countrymen, was the feeling of the French demagogues on the occasion? Were they glad, were they grateful, were they satisfied? O no! The legislative council, in their opinion, were more hateful then ever, because it had been formed in accordance with their own views. Hence arose the cry for an elective council,—a cry which, as I have explained in a previous letter, took its origin not in any abstract love of liberal institutions, but in an ambitious desire of doubling and more than doubling the legislative influence of the faction.

The French demagogues, my countrymen, also justly complain that the Judges were not independent during good behaviour. So far well; but every method which they adopted for the redress of the alleged grievance, proved, that their real aim was not to render the Judges independent, but to transfer the arbitrary control of them from the executive to one branch of the Legislature and thus at once to undermine the constitutional privileges of the Government and to make Judges no longer the servants of one master but the slaves of many tyrants.

The French demagogues, my countrymen, have long endeavoured to alter the existing system of judicature. The following passage from a political work of an amiable and elegant writer, will convince you of the insincerity of the faction's reforming professions. 'A bill for a new organization of the courts of Justice, was introduced by the Hon. Denis Benjamin Viger, then a member of the assembly, and passed for several successive years by that body, and sent up to the legislative council, where it was rejected. 'Seeing the temper of mind in which the legislative council then was, the assembly became afraid, that, although the council had oftentimes rejected it, (and I believe that no man can read it without saying they rightly rejected it,) they would now adopt it and that the whole judicial system would be thrown into absolute and irretrievable confusion; they, therefore found themselves constrained to reject the bill in question, by a large majority, in the season immediately after the publication of the Canada Report.

On the whole, my countrymen, you cannot but be convinced, that the French faction's professed desire of reforming the machinery of legislation and of government springs not from political principles but from national ambition.

My remarks on the second kind of reform I must defer for a week. I have the honor to be, Friends and countrymen, Your most faithful and devoted servant, CAMILLUS.

Montreal, Jan. 12, 1836.

From the Cornwall Observer.

I have always said that it is the duty of all his Majesty's loyal subjects to denounce the commission. From its continuance they can expect no justice—not that ministers will be kept ignorant of what they ought to do, but the majority are hostile to the constitution—they are infatuated, weak and ignorant, and their reports will be found, when published as they will be by order of the house of commons, grossly partial to the French; but at the same time, feeble in argument and radical in their bearing. It generally happens however, that there is an antidote to all poison—it may not be sufficiently potent to eradicate the effects of the poison but it may give time for other remedies and remove the deleterious symptoms. Now, in the commission we have Sir George Gipps and the Governor in chief on the one side, and Sir Charles Grey on the other. It might have been anticipated by all reasonable men that Lord Gosford would have rather leaned to a gentleman of such great experience, classical taste and high attainments in literature as Sir Charles unquestionably is, rather than a rough savage without elegance or experience and scarcely any knowledge except the elements of mathematics, and those crudely—but poor Gosford has neither information nor ability and must lean upon some one—he therefore feels, from the miserable timidity of his nature, that he is safer under the boisterous and impudent pretensions of Gipps than the mild and elegant bearing of Grey. His Lordship mistakes the presumption of Bruin for firmness & the elegance of Grey for weakness—but were he possessed of the smallest portion of common sense, he would discover that Gipp's ferocity covered an abject spirit sheerly for popular applause and totally regardless of principle, while the gentlemanly conduct of Sir Charles Grey was founded on constitutional ground guarded by the purest honor of invincible honesty. You and your readers, may be surprised perhaps at my positiveness on this point, but since my last I have reason to believe that Lord Gosford and Gipps have sent a report to Lord Melbourne on the crown revenue which Sir Charles Grey has refused to sign; but on the contrary, totally discredited & gave his reasons, and those reasons should they become public as I hope they will, cannot fail of commanding the admiration of his Majesty's loyal subjects in the Canadas. The report on the crown revenue already

dispatched to England is of too important a nature to be cursorily passed over—I shall therefore return to it again. At present I must say something of the remedy with which, indeed I proposed to commence and have now come to the conclusion of an ordinary communication without being able to reach it. The remedy then consists of two parts—first, a remonstrance, to the King, Lords and commons—second, the employment of the sword or press. The substance of the remonstrance and the journals to be selected, I reserve for my next. In the mean time I must beg of the Canadian press to separate Sir Charles Grey from the other two commissioners in any vituperations of which they may think them deserving, for he is a determined constitutionalist and a most honorable man. Cornwall, Jan. 19, 1836. LIEGE.

NEW STORE.

SPLENDID GOODS AND CHEAP.

The Subscriber begs leave most respectfully to inform the Public that he is now opening and offering for sale, at Bedford, a large and fashionable assortment of Fall and Winter GOODS, well adapted to the season—

Groceries consisting of

Young Hyson, Imperial & Hyson Skin Teas, of an excellent quality, and very low; Tobacco, Molasses, Sugar, Spices, &c. &c.; Salmon, Mackerel, Herring, and Codfish; Soap, Candles, and Lamp Oil, &c. &c.; Crockery, Cutlery, and Hard Ware, Iron, Steel, Nails, Shovels, and Spades; Cross Cut and Mill Saws, &c. &c.

And a variety of other articles too numerous to mention; all of which will be sold at REDUCED PRICES, for cash, or a short approved Credit.

All kinds of PRODUCE will be taken in exchange for Goods. Cash and the highest price will be paid for Butter, Rye, Corn, Oats, Ashes, Lumber, Fur, and Store Hogs, if the latter are delivered in the course of the present month.

PHILIP H. MOORE.

Bedford, Nov. 24, 1835. 33—tf.

NOTICE

IS hereby given that the undersigned, having been duly appointed Tutor, and Subtutor to the Minor Children of the late John A. Rhodes, Esq., in his life time of St. Armand, request all persons having claims against the said Estate, to present them duly attested, to W. W. Smith, (at his Store, Mississquoi Bay,) on or before the first day of January next, as that all who are indebted to the said Estate do pay the amount of such debts on or before the above named day.

LUCY MATTOCKS,

Widow of the late

JOHN A. RHODES, Tutor,

W. W. SMITH, Subtutor.

N. B. It is particularly requested that the accounts may be presented on Tuesdays & Thursdays.

St. Armand, Nov. 16, 1835. 33—6w.

NOTICE.

THE Subscribers will pay cash and the highest price for GREEN HIDES.

L. & A. KEMP.

Frelighsburg, October 27, 1835.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber particularly requests all persons indebted to him to make payment, previous to the 10th January next.

GRAIN AND PINE SAW LOGS will be received in payment.

G. FRELIGH.

Bedford, 5th Dec. 1835. 35—tf.

SAW-MILL FOR SALE.

TO be sold, a Saw Mill, near Cooksville, in excellent repair, with twenty five acres of land attached, if required. Apply to MRS. JANE COOK.

Cooksville, St. Armand, 26th Dec. 1835. 38tf



PUBLIC NOTICE

IS hereby given that a WHARF has been completed by the BRITISH AMERICAN LAND COMPANY, at Port St. Francis, seven miles above Three Rivers on the South shore of the St. Lawrence, and that Steamboats and other Vessels may land or embark Goods and Passengers at the same, with safety and despatch. The Agent of the COMPANY will for the present season allow free storage for such articles as may be landed at Port St. Francis for transport to the Eastern Townships—or brought to that place for shipment outwards.

Office of the British American Land Company. } 19—tf
Montreal, August 1, 1835.

BRIDGE

OVER THE ST. FRANCIS.

THE BRITISH AMERICAN LAND COMPANY are now prepared to contract or building a BRIDGE over the River Saint Francis at Sherbrooke. Persons inclined to erect this bridge, will be required to furnish plans upon which they would recommend its construction, with specifications of the timber and materials required, and estimates of the sums for which they will complete the same, both with and without warranty for five years. It is desirable that plans, &c. should be furnished with as little delay as possible. Any information relating to the site of the Bridge, &c. may be obtained by application at this Office.

Office of the B. A. L. Co. }
Sherbrooke, July 20, 1835. } 16—tf.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the public that he intends resuming the

TAILORING BUSINESS,

in all its various branches, at his old stand, in the village of Philippsburg, where he hopes they are sufficiently acquainted with his superior abilities, as a mechanic, to need no further recommendation. Having just returned from visiting the principal cities of the two Provinces, where he has procured a variety of the latest fashions, he will be enabled to execute his work equal to any, and surpassed by none.

DANIEL FORD.

June 23 1835. 11—

TO THE AFFLICTED

DR. M. HATCH'S VEGETABLE PILLS CATHOLICON

the only

SAFE AND CERTAIN REMEDY

FOR THE

PILLS

This medicine has stood the test of 20 years' experience in extensive private practice, and has stood without a rival since its introduction to the public for positively curing this troublesome complaint. Price, 5 shillings.

EWEN'S ANTIBILIOUS AND CATHARTIC

PILLS:

an easy and safe family medicine for all bilious complaints; jaundice, flatulence, indigestion, fever and ague, costiveness, headache, diarrhoea, dyspepsia, or any disease arising from a deranged state of the stomach and bowels. Price, whole boxes 2s and 6d, half boxes 1s and 3d.

DR. ASA HOLDRIDGE'S

GREEN PLASTER:

for dressing and curing immediately all kinds of fresh cuts and wounds; which from its strong adhesive qualities supersedes all other kinds of dressings; and if the directions are strictly adhered to, will in no instance require a renewal. It is also advantageously used in cleansing and healing all old sores and foul ulcers. Price, 1s and 3d.

DR. WARNER'S

INFALLIBLE ITCH OINTMENT.

Warranted to contain not a particle of mercury or other deleterious drug; and if seasonably applied will require one application only!! Price, 1s and 3d.

All the above are supported by abundant and respectable testimony, as may be seen by applying to the following agents, wherethe medicines may be purchased—

Hapgood, Clarenceville; Beardsley & Goodnow, Henryville; W. W. Smith, Philippsburg; Dr. Oliver Newell, and Levi Stevens, Dunham; Cook & Foss, Bromes; Hedge & Lyman, and George Bent, Montpelier; Joseph E. Barrett, post-rider, Frelighsburg, and many other Druggists and Dealers throughout the Province. Also at the Druggist Store in Frelighsburg. 4ly

PRIZE MEDALS.

IT is hereby announced that the NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY of MONTREAL, has resolved to offer FOUR MEDALS for the best ESSAYS presented during this year:—

Medals offered accordingly,

1st. For the best Essay on the comparative numbers of the ancient and modern aborigines of America, and on the causes, whether moral or physical, of their gradual disappearance.

2d. For the best Essay on the Celata of the River and Gulf of St. Lawrence.

3d. For the best Essay on any subject connected with Literature generally.

The conditions are:—

1st. The Essays shall be presented on or before the 20th of February, 1836.

2d. The Essay may be in French or English.

3d. The names and residences of the Authors must be concealed: to ensure, which each Essay shall have a motto, and shall be accompanied by a sealed note superscribed with the same motto, and containing the name and residence of the author.

This note shall only be opened in case of the Essay being declared worthy of a Prize, otherwise shall be destroyed.

4th. The successful Essays shall remain the property of the Society.

5th. The Society reserves to itself the right to withhold the Prize, should one of the Essays on any particular subject appear deserving of it.

The Essays are to be addressed to A. F. HOLMES, M. D. Corresponding Secretary of the Society.

ANDREW H. ARMOUR,

Recording Secretary.

Oct. 13, 1835.

THE LARGEST

FAMILY NEWSPAPER

IN THE UNITED STATES.

THIS is not said in the spirit of vain boasting; but because it can, with strict justice be declared of the PHILADELPHIA SATURDAY COURIER, which contains each week upwards of TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY distinct articles, in prose and poetry. Literature—science—the arts—the latest foreign and domestic news—police reports—sporting intelligence—notice of new works—besides an immense fund of miscellaneous intelligence—the drama—marriages—deaths—price of produce, merchandise, stocks, &c.—engravings—internal improvements, rail roads, canals—travelling—agriculture, &c. &c. embracing every variety of topics that can possibly be introduced into a public journal.

The Philadelphia Saturday Courier now established for near five years, is, we believe, universally acknowledged to have the largest number of Subscribers,

20,000!!

The largest variety of literature, entertainment and news, as well as being the largest and cheapest newspaper published in the United States. Notwithstanding its enormous dimensions, it is printed on a splendid Napier Steam Press, with unexampled rapidity; thus giving the account of sales markets and news to the latest dates.

The Philadelphia Saturday Courier is published at the low price of 2 dollars. For this small sum subscribers get valuable and entertaining matter, each week, enough to fill a common book of 200 pages, and equal to fifty volumes a year, and which is estimated to be read weekly, by 150,000 to 200,000 people, scattered in all parts of the country, from Maine to Florida, and from the seaboard to the Lakes.

TWO THOUSAND DOLLARS and upwards have already been expended by the publishers of the Saturday Courier in Literary prizes, and in payment to American writers.—FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS will shortly be offered in prizes for enriching its columns, the promotion of Knowledge, and the encouragement of American literature, of liberality believed to be unprecedented as their success has already been unexampled.

Orders, enclosing the address and amount of subscription and post paid, in all cases, will be carefully attended to, if addressed to

WOODWARD & CLARKE,

Franklin Place, Philadelphia, Pa.

RECOMMENDATORY NOTICE.

From the multitude of these, we refer the stranger to a brief extract, from one only for the sake of brevity, viz:

The Saturday Courier is the largest weekly journal published in Philadelphia, and certainly one of the very best in the United States—[Pennsylvania Daily Inquirer, of May 18th 1835.]

The Saturday Courier is sent in exchange editors who will do us the favour of inserting this advertisement.